Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1806. [No. 1526.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tueſday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water ſtreets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expreſſed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are eſtabliſhed, can at any time be viewed and purchaſed at the loweſt limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marſteller, V. M.

February 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,
The SHIP
HETTY,

Juſt arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramſay's wharf. Her inventory may be ſeen and deſcription of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Ruſſel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If ſaid ſhip is not ſold in ten or fifteen days, ſhe will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

WANTED,

A veſſel of about 700 barrels, to take a freight to *Boſton* and *Portſmouth*, New-Hampſhire.

Apply to
Lawraſon & Fowle.

February 14. d

A BARGAIN.

For Sale or Rent,

A new Brick Houſe on Prince-ſtr't juſt finiſhed, and very convenient for a ſmall family, with an excellent corner Lot, oppoſite Meſſrs. Korn & Wiſemiller's. For terms apply

JAMES M'GUIRE.

Alſo,

16 Lots of different ſizes on Prince and Fayette ſtreets, *For Sale, or Rent on ground rent forever.* Apply as above.

February 5. d2w

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 caſks Red Lead,
38 caſks Patent Shot,
18 caſks Ingot Lead and
36 ſheets Milled do.

December 18. d

0 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for ſale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a conſiderable time in the Weſt Indies.

For Sale, by the Subſcriber,

On board the Schooner LARK, *lying at* HARPER'S *wharf,*

Few hogſheads retailing Molaſſes
Mould Candles
Spermaceti do.
30 barrels No. 1 Beef
16 barrels N. E. Rum
2 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale fine Caſſahs
Mens' and Womens' Shoes
Quantity Soal Leather.

John Peabody.

February 4. eo7t*

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent houſe ſervant, with her two Children; one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 16.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A veſſel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate diſpatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouſe, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork. Alſo, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be ſold at auction, on the premiſes, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the eſtate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Eſq. called *PARADISE*, containing about 300 acres, and including the dwelling houſe and improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurtenances; the whole in good order.

The above property is ſituated about one mile from the turnpike gate on the York road, and will be ſold in lots to ſuit purchaſers.

A liberal credit will be given on a conſiderable part of this property, which may at any time be viewed on application to Mr. Aiſquith, on the premiſes.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,
WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,
Truſtees.

Balt. Feb. 14. eot1ſM.dt17M

FOR SALE,

3000 buſhels of Coarſe and Fine Liverpool Salt,
Suffolk Tar,
Pork in barrels.

Wm. I. Hall.

Feb. 12. d3t-eo3t

FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Muſcovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 caſks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and *Groceries*, as uſual.

Mandeville & Jamieſon.

February 12. d

FOR SALE

1000 buſhels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgſon.

Feb. 12. d

SHINGLING SLATE.

240 boxes beſt quality SHINGLING SLATE,

1 CABLE 120 fathom, and 1 ANCHOR—for ſale, on the ſubſcribers' wharf.

Rickets, Newton & Co.

February 8. d2w

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A quantity of
CORN AND RYE.

Apply to
WASHINGTON PIERCE,
At Colonel RAMSAY'S *Counting Room.*

February 1. eo

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he hath removed his ſtore to king-ſtreet, next door to Mr. *Jos. Thornton's, where he hath for ſale an extenſive aſſortment of*

SEEDS,

Both of English & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ſhip *Shepherdeſs*, captain Wells, via Norfolk,

—among which are—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Batterſea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Bruſſel Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Brocoli, &c.—Alſo, Rye Graſs, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Graſs, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Carraway, Dill, Aniſeed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinths Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Muſtard, Split Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Sheers and beſt Pruning Knives. On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all ſizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo,

An elegant aſſortment of cut and plain Glaſs, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewiſe keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Aſh, Segars, beſt Rappee Snuff, chewing and ſmoaking Tobacco.

Alſo for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatiſe on Gardening.

February 17. d1w.1awt1M

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

MARINE STOCK.

One hundred ſhares of Stock, in the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, for Sale, on liberal terms, if early appplication be made to

Mordecai Miller.

February 13. d

Taken up at my Plantation,

TWO HOGS,

SUPPOSED about 5 or 6 months old; when weighed alive the one weighed 104 pounds, the other 40; marked with a crop on the right ear and a ſwallow fork on the left. The owner, by application at Strawberry Hill, Fairfax county, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

2d mo. 12th. 1aw3t

☞ Clover-Seed and a few hhds. excellent Molaſſes for ſale at my ſtore in town.

A NEW NOVEL.

Juſt Publiſhed, by COTTOM and STEWART, and for Sale, at their Store.
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:
OR
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY next will be ſold at the Vendue Store

A Likely NEGRO LAD,

Of about ſeven years of age, for the term of 9 years, on a credit of 60 days.

P. G. Marſteller.

Feb. 15

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. JOHN JANNEY'S, has received via Baltimore,

A Handſome aſſortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will ſell low for caſh, or on ſhort credit, to punctual cuſtomers.

Superfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Winſor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waiſtcoating,
Fancy Moleſkins and Florentines,
Silk Pluſh and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twiſt and Thread,
Bena and Dragoons Muff Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hoſe,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hoſe,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Waſh Leather & Riding Gloves
Sattins, Luteſtrings and Perſians,
Luteſtring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Roſe and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Oſnabrigs,
Dowlaſſes and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suſpenders,
Imperial and Young Hyſon Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT-EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one ſide by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premiſes there is every neceſſary convenience requiſite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Manſion-Houſe, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke Houſe, Stable and Carriage Houſe, a good Garden encloſed, &c. Poſſeſſing all the advantages of a moſt diverſified and extenſive proſpect, healthineſs of ſituation and proximity to Alexandria; it muſt be conſidered as one of the moſt deſirable places of reſidence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Eſq. of this town, or to the ſubſcriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. 1aw

Fairfax County, to wit:

JANUARY COURT, 1806.

THE perſons appointed to view the Public Buildings and report to the court the repairs in their opinion wanting to the ſame, and whether in their opinion it is expedient to build an addition to the clerk's office, made a report—and the ſeveral juſtices of the peace of this county being ſummoned to meet this day to receive the ſaid report: whereupon it is ordered, that the ſaid report be received and entered of record, and that Charles Little, James Wren, William Payne, and Francis Adams, or any three, be appointed to let, to the loweſt bidder, the building of the ſaid addition to the office agreeable to the plan and the repairs wanting as aforeſaid, and that they do ſuperintend the building and repairing of the ſame.

A Copy.
Teſt.

William Moſs, C. F. C.

February 10. 07t

In conformity to the within order of court, we will, at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, on MONDAY the 17th inſtant, let to the loweſt bidder,

THE building of the addition to the clerk's office, and the repairs to be made on the public buildings—The addition to be built of bricks and covered with ſlate; a plan of which is lodged with Colonel *James Wren*, for the inſpection of thoſe who wiſh to become undertakers: he has alſo a memorandum of the repairs that are to be made to the other buildings.

Charles Little,
James Wren,
Wm. Payne.

February 10. d7t

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.

Mr. Sloan—

Mr. Speaker, I trust I am correct first in saying, that the representatives of the people in congress assembled, are the only tribunal to whom they can look for redress of national rights; and secondly, that every member as a component part of the national legislature, has a right to introduce resolutions in such form, as he may think best calculated to redress existing greivances; or secure them from future insult and injury.

Notwithstanding several resolutions have been laid on the table respecting the impressment of our seamen by the commanders of British armed vessels, and their depredations on our commerce; I have seen none which I consider fully adequate to the purpose proposed; or couched in that firm and decisive language, that I conceive the nature of the case requires. Under this impression I beg leave to offer a resolution; and previous thereto ask the indulgence of the house to offer a few reasons.

Are not the people calling on us from almost every part of the union? Previous to my leaving home to attend this session I expected the impressment of our seamen by British armed vessels, and their depredations on our commerce would have been the first business taken up; but, to my astonishment more than ten weeks have elapsed, and we are only preparing to discuss this important subject. Is this giving immediate attention to the sufferings of our constituents? But, what astonishes me still more is, that by conversation I have had with some members, they apper yet unprepared to do any thing decisive.

One member (Mr. Nicholson) who offered a resolution two days past, objected to a former resolution offered by a member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) from an apprehension that it would injure our revenue, 5 000 000 of dollars. (Here Mr. Nicholson explained, stating that he had only said that it would affect it to that amount.) Another member from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) well acquainted with mercantile business, supposed it would not injure it more than 1,000,000.

But I hope, Mr. Speaker, that however pleasing it may be to see our debt diminishing, and our revenue increasing; the fear of diminution of revenue, will never deter the congress of the United States from supporting their national rights. I hope we shall not shrink from a temporary evil, to procure a great and permanent benefit.

In hearing the conversation of some members out of doors, and observing the delay that has taken place in the house, this query is extorted from me; where is the spirit that actuated the noble patriots of seventy six, at the risque of life to oppose the unjust aggressions of Great Britain? Has it fled from our land, or is it only sleeping? I hope the latter; and, that it may speedily awake, refreshed and invigorated by its long nap.

But perhaps some may conclude, that I wish to involve the United States in war—God forbid—I want to prevent war with those horrid engines made to destroy the human species. I want to prevent it by doing to all nations, as we would they should do unto us; are we so doing whilst we permit one of the belligerent powers to impress, and keep on board her vessels of war, three thousand of our seamen, to assist in fighting her battles with other belligerent powers, in amity and peace with us? I want the United States to treat G. Britain as they would treat an individual, who in his dealings had evidently been unjust; break of all intercourse, until reparation is made for past injuries; and security given that they shall not be repeated in future. This line of conduct, I conceive, instead of producing war, would be the most certain means of procuring a permanent and lasting peace. In the present state of Europe, can Great Britain do without our trade? Certainly she cannot: It is probable that Bunaparte has ere this time prohibited her trade with a considerable part of Europe. Thus circumstanced, trembling for her very existence, if we make a firm determined demand for reparation of damages, my opinion is, that she dare not, that she cannot, nor will not refuse.

I will not detain the house at this time with a more detailed investigation of the subject: but knowing it to be the desire of many of my constituents and hoping that upon a full investigation it will be the determination of this house, to adopt firm and decisive measures for the purpose of obtaining redress for injuries sustained, and to prevent the like in future, I offer the following resolution hoping that the house will commit it to a committee of the whole, on the state of the union.

Whereas the commanders of British armed vessels have impressed many American seamen, and compelled them to bear arms on board said vessels, and assist in fighting their battles with nations in amity and peace with the United States, and also brought into British ports for adjudication, many merchant vessels sailing under the flag, and owned by citizens of the said United States, where some have been a long time unjustly detained, and others condemned contrary to justice and the laws of nations.

For remedy whereof.

Resolved, That in case the government of Great Britain shall neglect or refuse for months to restore all American seamen impressed, and detained as aforesaid, and also discharge all American vessels detained contrary to the law of nations—making compensation for the loss sustained by such detention, and also for those condemned as prizes; all trade and intercourse shall thenceforth cease; and be prohibited between the United States and Great Britain and its dependencies, until equitable arrangements shall be made between the two governments that shall insure a return, or compensation for the property unjustly seized and condemned; and also the restoration of American seamen to liberty and their country: *Provided also,* that upon such arrongements being made the president of the United States shall have power, by proclamation to open trade and commerce, upon the principle of such equitable arrangements, between the said United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

This resolution was immediately considered and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

On the motion of Mr. J. Clay, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the bill declaring the consent of congress to an act of the state of Pennsylvania, intitled "An act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage for the purposes therein mentioned."

This bill authoriſes the impoſition of four cents a ton on all veſſels clearing out of the port of Philadelphia for any foreign port, to be expended in building piers in, and otherwiſe improving the navigation of the Delaware.

On this bill a debate of conſiderable length aroſe, Meſſrs J. Clay, Findley, Leib and Marion ſupporting, and Meſſrs. J. C. Smith, Crowninſhield, Quincy and Ely oppoſing it.

It was oppoſed on two grounds; on the ground of unconſtitutionality and inexpediency. On the former ground it was contended that the impoſition of the propoſed duty was inhibited by that proviſion of the conſtitution, which preſcribes that "no preference ſhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one ſtate over thoſe of another;" that the object of the bill was to lay a ſpecial tax for the excluſive benefit of the port of Philadelphia, which would be giving a preference to that port over the others in the United States; that inſtead of doing this, in caſe the navigation of the river Delaware required improvement, which was feaſible, the better way would be to draw a ſum for this purpoſe from the general treaſury. It was, however, contended that it was inexpedient to make any proviſion whatever for this purpoſe, as it was extremely doubtful whether the object contemplated were practicable, and as the navigation of the Delaware was much better than that of many other ſtreams, on which other ports were ſituated, which conſequently had higher claims on the aid of congreſs. It was further ſtated that the contemplated duty would operate, not merely on veſſels belonging to the port of Philadelphia, but likewiſe on foreign veſſels entering therein; and that it was unjuſt to derive revenue from them for the accompliſhment of objects of a local nature.

The advocates of the bill contended that it was ſtrictly conſtitutional, in proof of which they appealed to that part of the conſtitution, which ſays that "no ſtate ſhall without the conſent of Congreſs, lay any duty of tonnage;" which proviſion exactly met the preſent caſe. As to the conſtitutional proviſion, quoted on the other ſide, they obſerved that it was only made with the view of preventing the adoption of partial regulations of trade or revenue, or the eſtabliſhment of free ports. They quoted ſeveral precedents, by which it appeared that in ſeveral inſtances a like authority with that in the bill had been given, and in ſome caſes without any limitation of time. On the ground of expediency, they repreſented the navigation of the Delaware as ſeriouſly obſtructed by a ſhoal which was every year encreaſing, and which might, unleſs meaſures were taken, operate at ſome future period to the deſtruction of the navigation. The tax aſked would be paid excluſively by veſſels trading from the port of Philadelphia, and ought not, therefore, to be oppoſed by thoſe whoſe intereſts were not in the leaſt implicated. It was added that it was strange that, while ſcarcely a year passed without large appropriations being made from the general treaſury for the erection of light houſes in various parts of the United States, the request of the merchants of Philadelphia to be authoriſed to ſubject themſelves to a tax for the improvement of the navigation of the only port in Pennſylvania, ſhould be oppoſed.

The question was then put on Mr. Crowninshield's motion to strike out the first section, which was negatived: Ayes 27.

Mr. Crowninshield moved to amend the bill so as to confine the duty to vessels belonging to the port of Philadelphia.

Mr. Crowninshield spoke in favor of, and Messrs. J. Clay, Sloan, Conrad and Elmer against this amendment, which was disagreed to: Ayes 12.

Mr. Crowninshield offered an amendment limiting the duration of the bill to *three,* instead of *seven* years.

Messrs. Crowninshield, Southard and Ely supported, and Messrs. J. Clay, Leib and Sloan opposed it; when the question was put, and the amendment disagreed to: Ayes 34: Noes 56.

The committee then rose, and the house ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

Mr. Smilie submitted two resolutions *for receding the district of Columbia,* similar to those heretofore offered, with this difference that the present resolutions include a recession of the city of Washington.

Mr. Smilie said he had two objects in view in offering these resolutions. The first was that congress might be divested of that multiplicity of business which arose from the situation of the territory, which would increase with the growth of population and the progress of society. The other reason was still more important. He wished to see the people of the district restored to their political rights, the deprivation of which was to him a matter of great regret, and which could not be remedied until there was a decided change in their situation. Alluding to the apprehension of the inhabitants that this measure was connected with a removal of the seat of government, he declared that this was not his object; he, on the contrary, believed the measure would be highly beneficial to the city of Washington.

On considering the resolutions the house divided: Ayes 48: Noes 36.

Mr. Smilie moved a referrence of them to a committee of the whole on the 1st day of March.

Mr. Lewis moved their postponement indefinitively.

Mr. Lyon hoped an immediate decision would be had upon them.

Mr. Sloan hoped some time would be allowed previous to their decision.

The house determined to refer them to a committee of the whole: Ayes 56.

Mr. Conrad moved their being made the order for the 1st Monday in August.

Motion disagreed to: Ayes 44: Noes 56.

On the 1st Monday of May: lost: Ayes 39.

Mr. Nicholson moved Monday next. He said there was much important business relative to the territory before the house, and if the propositions of recession were permitted to remain unacted on, they would supersede all attention to the other objects.

Mr. Smilie acquiescing in making the resolutions the order for Monday next the house so determined without a division.

Mr. P. R. Thompson reported a bill authorising the erection of a bridge across the Potomac within the district of Columbia; which was referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Magruder presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of George Town, praying that if congress determine to authorise the erection of a bridge across the Potomac, it may be at a point above George Town.

Referred to the same committee.

NOTICE.

TO thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with ſecurity, on or before the firſt day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiſcriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authoriſed to ſettle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, ſhould any apply there in preference to the ſubſcriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. 1aw

Continuation of Foreign Advices.

LONDON, December 12.

Some French and Dutch papers are come to hand, but their contents are unimportant; and, indeed, these vehicles of Gallic misrepresentation and falsehood, have, from their recent prostitution to the most base and unprincipled purposes, lost, in a great measure, the interest which was formerly attached to them. The dishonorable and disgraceful conduct of which, in this respect, the French government have been so clearly convicted, renders it impossible to give credit even to their official statements, unless they are corroborated from other quarters of undoubted authority. Bonaparte now carries on a war of fraud and perfidy, as well as of arms; and, disappointed of his grand object of intimidating, by force, the emperor of Germany into a separate peace, he now endeavors to effect the ruin of the house of Austria by fraud, hoping, by means of his nefarious acts, to disunite the allies, and render them distrustful of each other—an expedient, in which we trust, he will find himself completely frustrated. In addition to the instances of gross falsehood which we have already enumerated and proved, may be mentioned the letter from general Augereau, announcing the success of the division in the Tyrol, under his command. With the reduction of Lindau, Bregentz, and Feldkirch, we were before acquainted; but that it was attended with the capture of 6000 Austrians, we know to be a palpable falsehood. In justice to the Moniteur, indeed, we must observe, that this letter does not appear in it, but in one of the minor journals of Paris. There is no account of the expected general engagement having taken place.

The Russian army, under general Michelson was expected to join the Allied forces by the 27th ult. the first column probably on the 25th. With such a large additional force the allied troops would be an ample match for the French army. Bonaparte would, of course, wait till all the divisions of his army came up, and the allies would naturally avoid an action till their reinforcements had joined. We find that the Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary, reached Vienna on the 20th ult. Talleyrand was then in that city; so that no time would be lost in taking into consideration the propositions of the court of Berlin; and hence are we in daily expectation of being informed of the result of this very important mission.

Among the reports of yesterday it was stated that the combined Austrian and Russian armies had been defeated in a general battle; but we could not trace this rumour to any authentic source.

The second expedition sailed from the Downs for the Wezer on Tuesday, under convoy of the Leopold, of 50 guns, the Fury bomb, and Furious gun brig. It consists of the 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th, 26th, 28th 36th, and 89th regiments. A third embarkation is immediately to take place. In this division we understand, will be comprised the 11th and 17th dragoons, the 4th 34th 35th, 40th, 46th. 87th, 88th, 91st, and 95th regiments of foot. The 1st and 3d dragoons it is added will embark at Hull, and the Royal Horse Guards blue, are also spoken of for foreign service. The commander in chief, Lord Cathcart, sailed on Tuesday in the Vestal frigate. The Duke of Cambridge embarks at the same place in a few days, on board the Orpheus frigate.

The Egyptienne frigate, arrived at Falmouth, is said to have brought intelligence that a ship of the line and three frigates, have within these few days put to sea from L'Orient.

The Victory man of war, having received the repairs neceſſary to enable her to proceed to the river, ſailed yeſterday from Portsmouth with the body of lord Nelſon, with a fine breeze from the weſtward. His Lordſhip's remains may therefore be expected to reach Greenwich to morrow or next day.

The meaſures adopted throughout the interior of France for recruiting the troops in Germany and even forming a new army, are carried on with extraordinary activity. The national guard is organizing for immediate action, and a very large force is aſſembling, obviouſly for the purpoſe of protecting Holland, under the command of Prince Louis.

December 14.

In a ſecond edition of our paper of yeſterday, we ſtated that diſpatches had been received by government from Embden, dated the firſt inſtant, announcing that his Pruſſian majeſty had given orders for the Britiſh troops to be received into that city, and to be furniſhed with every accommodation. This intelligence is of conſiderable importance in two points of view—firſt, the voyage to Embden can be accompliſhed in a ſhorter time than the Elbe or the Weſer. Secondly it ſhews the concurrence of Pruſſia in the deſigns and objects for which the Britiſh troo *n of Foreign Advices.*

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were ſent to the Continent; deſigns and objects, which we may be ſure, *are not confined to the mere preſervation of Hanover from falling again into the hands of the French.* The return of Count Haugwitz from Vienna, will we ſhould ſuppoſe, be the ſignal for this maſs of Britiſh, Hanoverians, Ruſſians, Swedes, and Pruſſians to act.

The channel fleet ſailed from Torbay on Thurſday, to reſume its ſtation off Breſt.

Admiral Sir John B. Warron is to hoiſt his flag on board the Foudroyant, and will ſail immediately with a ſquadron of five ſhips of the line, on a particular ſervice.

December 4.

Lord Harrowby was way laid on his journey to Berlin by two men, one of whom was the ſon of a Frenchman, now reſident in London. Theſe ruffians, however, were ſoon apprehended by ſome Pruſſian ſoldiers, and after a due examination of their papers, ſentenced to be hanged. A Cabinet Council ſat yeſterday on the ſubject of the diſpatches received from his Lordſhip.

HAGUE, December 3.

"Letters from Italy and Spain, as well as from France, ſcarcely ſpeak of any thing but of failures, and a total ſtagnation in trade, and of the abſence of all confidence in commercial tranſactions, the conſequence of the derangement of the French finances, and the unſafety of all property in ſtates tyrannized over by Bonaparte.

"Though the Miniſter Fouche has already tranſported ſeveral money and ſtock brokers, and merchants, for refuſing French bank notes, at par, or demanding a diſcount; and though their circulation is enforced by the bayonet, yet ſuch is the diſcontent and refractory ſpirit at Paris, that to avoid obedience, many houſes and magazines are ſhut up, and houſes have ſtopped payment at preſent, and ſupport certain loſſes only to avoid future ruin. The bankruptcies at Paris occaſioned the moſt violent ſcenes on the Exchanges of Bourdeaux, Nantes, Lyons, and Marſeilles; and the military were finally called in to quiet the turbulent, and to aſſiſt in ſettling mercantile differences. Nothing is done but for ready money, or for exchange of merchandize; and the price of every thing, (curious as it may ſeem) increaſes in proportion with the want of caſh and credit. Some French bankers and merchants write, that the iſſue of another paper money, called, "Imperial Bons," is ſpoken of, as well as the eſtabliſhment of another Maximum. Since the reign of Robeſpierre, the landed and commercial part of the community have not been in ſuch dread and uncertainty, as at preſent in France.

"Our Grand Penſionary received the day before yeſterday, a letter from Talleyrand, and has ſince written to, or ſpoken with the chiefs of our principal houſes at Amſterdam and Rotterdam, and in the name of our high ally, the emperor of the French, aſked pecuniary ſuccors for the banks and bankers in France. It is ſaid, that he has ſo far ſucceeded, that a loan of twelve millions of livres, 500,000l. has been promiſed in caſh before the new year.

An aid de camp of Bonaparte, eſcorted by one hundred mounted riflemen, and carrying diſpatches of great conſequence, was attacked this ſide of Munich, by a corps of military, who way-laid him, killed him, and the men of his eſcort, and ſeized all his papers, ſaid to throw a terrible light upon the future views of the Emperor of the French.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, February. 10.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman passenger in the Hannah, captain Connell, arrived at this port from Liverpool, in 51 days informs us, that previous to his leaving England private accounts had arrived from the continent, of the most important nature.

The Official Dispatches of this all interesting news had been sent to England, by express; but Donaldson, the bearer had been wrecked on the coast of Holland, and the dispatches lost. An English paper to the 18th inclusive, however, contains the substance of which the following is a summary.

On the second of December the empe. peror Bonaporte put himself at the head of his troops between Brune and Olmutz, in Moravia; he was met by the emperor Alexander in person, at the head of the Russian army; a junction having first been formed with the Austrians.

At the beginning of the battle the French made a very serious impression on the centre of the enemy and the Russians gave way. The French pursued their advantage with ardour, took all the Russian artillery, and almost effected a total rout. While this was going on however in the centre, a vastly different scene was acting on one wing. On their left the French were at length obliged entirely to give way. Night put an end to the combat.—On the next morning the battle was renewed with increased ardour on both sides. The defeated Russians in the centre advanced, they crawled on their hands and knees up under the mouths of their own cannon which had been turned against them, and retook them. This however was balanced again by a different fate on the wing; the slaughter was immense, but neither gained any decisive advantage at night.

On the 4th the battle was renewed and continued throughout the day. But on the evening of the 5th, the French began to retreat, and retired back of the Schawtz.

The Russians depended entirely on the bayonet, and neither gave nor received quarter.

The loss on each side is not stated, but the loss on both sides in killed and wounded, is supposed to amount to *fifty thousand* men. Bonaporte surrounded by his Garde de Corps, Alexander at the head of his guards, were personally opposed to each other.

The Emperor Alexander evinced the most invincible bravery, combined with the most entire self possession. For 6 hours he was missing.

The emperor Bonaparte was wounded in the action, and would have been taken prisoner but for the desperate efforts of his garde de corps, who saved him at the sacriffice of most of their lives.

Previous to the battle Bonaparte, in a letter addressed to the emperor Alexander had stiled him "Sire and Brother." The answer was addressed simply "to the commander of the French army."

In addition to the above the archduke Charles, after a masterly retreat from Italy, was advancing by rapid and forced marches to the relief of Vienna, with an army including the Hungarian levy of ninety thousand men. Expectation was confidently entertained that the king of Prussia and king of Sweden, at the head of an army consisting of Prussians, Russians Swedes, Saxons, Hessians, and English amounting in the whole to two hundred and fifty thousand men, were already in the field, and acting against the French.

The staff of the Swedish monarch had left Stralsund, and the camp equippage of the king of Pussia had been sent from Berlin, the 3d on its route towards Franconia. Twelve days afterwards his Prussian majesty was to follow:

Sauguine hopes are entertained that Bonaparte has at length arrived at the termination of his career.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

Yesterday arrived, and fired a salute, the brig Betsey, captain M'Clure, from Jacquemel. Left there the 16th ult the

Brig Robert and Mary, Israel, of and for
Philadelphia, uncertain
Charleston, Packet, Abbot, do do
Schooner Victory, Whaldron do 20 days
Eliza, Tice, Donahue, do 10 do
Bee, Huddle, do 14 do
Ann, Pennock, do 15 do
Vigilant and Ranger, of and for Baltimore in about 3 weeks
And 2 Danish schooners.

Sailed with the Betsey:

Schooner Blossom, Davidson,	Baltimore
Edith and Nancy, ——,	do
Hetty, Stanley,	do
Wallkill, ——	New York
Polly, King	do

January 18, in lat. 17, was boarded by the British frigate L'Pique, captain Ross, on a cruise, in the Mono passage, who pressed 3 seamen without protections, but otherwise treated us politely! 27th, parted from the Hetty, Edith & Nancy. 29th, parted from the Blossom, and saw a vessel, supposed to be a privateer, in chase of her.

Feb. 3, spoke the Hetty, and was informed, that off the Havanna, she had been chased by a privateer and four gun boats. 4th, spoke the Hetty, and learned that a privateer schooner then in sight, had attempted to board her, but missed by shortening sail too soon. 5th, the Edith and Nancy, out of sight. In lat. 31, the privateer in chase of the Betsey firing at her; the Betsy returned it with her stern chasers, which damaged her rigging. She gave up the pursuit, repaired her rigging, and stood after the Hetty. The privateer mounted 6 six pounders, and appeared full of men.

BALTIMORE, February 14.

Arrived, schr. Comfort, captain Drummond, from Charleston, which he left on Saturday last.

Captain D. has politely favored us with Charleston papers from our last dates (the 1st February) to the 8th, inclusive; from the latter of which we have copied the following article, on which we believe was founded the report this morning of the *defeat of Bonaparte*, said to be received by way of Charleston. The extract coincides too much with the Lisbon report, not to excite our fears.

The Independence, Walker, which is stated among the Charleston arrivals of the 5th to have had a passage of 58 days from Greenock, should have brought us London news several days later than the arrival at New York: But not a syllable had transpired by her on the 8th.

The ship Averick, capt. Decost, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam left that city on the 20th of December. Capt. D. brought no papers; the information we have been able to collect from him is, that there had been some severe actions between the French, Austrians and Russians; that in one of them the emperor of France had been slightly wounded in the arm; that much blood-shed had taken place, but on the day he left Rotterdam, the report was, that the French were victorious. He further states that all the Prussian vessels at Rotterdam had been stopped by the Batavian government, and that he was informed that a large fleet of transports were seen off the Texel about the 17th of December. It was supposed they were bound to Cuxhaven.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Interesting Information.—We are informed from a highly respectable source, that advices have been received from Mr. Monroe, in London, dated late in November, announcing the most satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties subsisting between this government and the court of St. James. [*Phil. True Amer.*]

Extract of a letter from Washington to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated February 8th, 1806.

"The brig Hornet, is ordered for England; it is said Dent is to have the command; Lieutenant Trip, Morris, and Maclean, go in her; Marine officer Lieutenant Cox. The current report is, that Mr. BURR *goes to England as envoy extraordinary.*

The frigate Boston was surveyed yesterday and condemned, as unfit for service."

Mr. BURR passed through this town last Saturday, on his way to Washington.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant to a friend in Charleston, dated Havanna, Nov. 3.

"The governor and captain-general marquis of Somernelas, has just established in this city five public vendues, calculated upon more generous and honest principles than are generally adopted in the Spanish dominions. Any kind of property can be sold in them by its owners according to their own will and instructions, with this particular circumstance, that landed property, houses, vessels and slaves (not new) are to pay conformably to the ancient Spanish establishment, the duty of six per cent. denominated *Alcabala;* and foreign vessels pay, in this case, strangery duty, to say thirty-two per cent. but all other goods, wares, and merchandize, are exempted from duty. Now, it appears, that the intendant and custom house officers refuse to adhere to such exemption, because they pretend to compare the vendues to the judicial actions. Wholesale pay, without any exception, the *Alcabala.* In the mean while, the governor's printed ordinance, about vendues, will be exactly obeyed; and the dispute to be decided by the king of Spain's authority.

"That such a claim should be set forth by the Royal Hacindee's accountants, is not to be wondered at, if we consider the arbitrary, ignorant and wild notions they entertain about commerce, industry and taxes; but what may surprise any body, is to observe, as I do, that the tradesmen and merchants of this port, even amongst the most distinguished by their rank and fortune, far from supporting generously, by their confidence and protection, these new and interesting establishments, as a small pattern of commercial liberty, are generally enemies to them, either out of prejudice, or flattery to the officers of the custom-house, in whose wisdom and criticism they rely in a very high degree.

They have not yet conceived the vendues under the light of free exercise of trade, beneficial to all parties concerned; and even do not suspect, that it requires, on their part, every particular expression of gratitude to their governor. Such is the absurdity and indifference of slavery in all public matters, influenced only by native ignorance and pride. Your wonder will, however, abate, if I do not acquaint you, as a positive fact, when the first permission was granted in the Havanna, for a free intercourse between North America, and Cuba that the merchants of this place were the very same, and only men, that did oppose it, in a formal petition, signed to the number of fifty or more; though within a very short period, they did adjure their errors, and with the same consciousness, petitioned for the continuance of the neutral trade in the year 1799, when it roused, in vain the malignity of a certain faction in the Spanish court."

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

Arrived, ſchooner Fair American, Capt. Berry, 14 days from Antigua—fruit and ballaſt—Daniel M'Clean.

Feb. 3, lat. 19, 56, long 63, 20, ſpoke ſchooner Juno, Thomas Lewis, maſter (captain died four days after left Martinice) bound to Boſton, out 10 days.

13th, lat. 35, long. 76, ſpoke ſchooner General George, Captain [illegible], from Martinique bound to Boſton.

Left at Antigua, ſchooner Fair American, Captain De Butts, of this port, and brig Preſident, Captain Bell, the latter to ſail for St. Bartholomews in ten days.

Juſt Landed,

From the ſchooner FRIENDSHIP, *and for ſale by* WASHINGTON PEIRCE, *on liberal terms;*

21 hogſheads retailing Molaſſes,
A few boxes Mould Candles,
Hogſheads Liverpool Salt,
5 Barrels Cherry Bounce,
25 quintals Cod Fiſh.

February 17. eo

☞ I have been informed that one of the Tracts of Land advertiſed for ſale by *A. Scholfield* and *Thomas Cocke* under a deed of truſt from *John Withers* to ſecure John and M. Scholfield, includes part of a lot of land in my poſſeſſion, under a deed of bargain and ſale from Robert Alliſon, duly recorded in the county court of Fairfax: If ſo, all perſons are cautioned againſt purchaſing ſo much of the ſame as is included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

February 17. tf

For SALE, on Credit,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, at the corner of Prince and Pitt ſtreets, lately occupied by Mr. *George Clementſon*; fronting feet on the former, and on the latter. There are five dwelling houſes on this property, two of which are commodious and well finiſhed.

This property will be ſold altogether, at public vendue, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, for negotiable notes with approved indorſers.—

☞ The ſale will take place on SATURDAY the 15th of March next.

On the ſame day will be let, on ground rent for ever, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes,

Two unimproved LOTS of ground, lying at the interſection of King and Fayette ſtreets.—The ſituation of this property is deemed ſuperior to any other on King-ſtreet, as it faces the diagonal ſtreet and adjoins a pump of the beſt water in town.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

February 17. 2awdſ

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the higheſt bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the firſt day of the next diſtrict court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or leſs, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Waſhington to the ſouthern ſtates alſo runs through the land, which renders it an eligible ſtand for a tavern, it is alſo a good ſtand for a ſtore.—There are ſeveral houſes, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a conſiderable quantity of wood on it. The Plaiſter of Paris alſo appears well adapted to the ſoil, as I raiſed fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of ſale will be—One third of the purchaſe money in 6 months one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of ſale; the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity for the payment thereof. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately to the purchaſer, and a good title made on receipt of the firſt payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. 2aw 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of truſt from SAMUEL POSTON to the ſubſcriber, will be expoſed to ſale, for ready money, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the town of Alexandria, on the 25th day of March next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, lying upon the north river of Cacapehen, in the county of Hampſhire, containing 431 acres. The ſale will commence at 12 o'clock in the day.

James Keith.

February 8. 1aw6tſ

NOTICE.

THE Members of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY, of Alexandria, are hereby notified that a regular ſtated meeting of the ſaid Society will be held at *Gadſby's* tavern, on Saturday, the 22d inſtant, at half paſt 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The Society will move in proceſſion preciſely at 12 o'clock, to the Epiſcopal Church, where an ORATION will be delivered by one of its members, *Charles T. Mercer*, Eſquire.

By order of the Standing Committee.

G. Deneale, *Secretary.*

February 12. d

A great Bargain may be had.

I wiſh to exchange ſeven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the weſtern country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Waſhington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premiſes, about 70 buſhels of wheat ſowed laſt fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the ſoil being well adapted to the Plaiſter of Paris, from the fulleſt experiments—the title indiſputable. Any perſon making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, aſſiſted by one or more Uſhers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the ſpace of ſeveral years paſt, with great credit: his deportment is conſonant to his ſtation, and to the accompliſhments of a ſcholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the ſymptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this inſtitution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the Engliſh language grammatically: Geography, Hiſtory, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageouſly ſituated for an inſtitution of this nature, than this—Its ſituation is very elevated and the air ſalubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the neceſſaries of life are cheap and may eaſily be procured. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of ſchool.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A ſmall contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchaſe of fire-wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3ms

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thurſday night, the 9th of January laſt, was taken out of my ſtable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

A BAY MARE,

FOUR years old next ſpring, about 14 and an half hands high, rough ſhod before, a ſnip on the end of her noſe rubbed with the waggon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare, if taken ten miles from home; TEN, if 20; or TWENTY for the Mare and Thief, if convicted ſo as to be brought to condign puniſhment, and all reaſonable expences if taken at a greater diſtance.

John Ball, ſen.

Alexandria County, Diſt. Col.
February 3. } raw

N. B. The Mare was ſeen in poſſeſſion of the thief, croſſing Waſhington's Ferry to the city of Waſhington, on the night ſhe was ſtolen.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 30th of laſt month, from the ſubſcribers, living in Alexandria,

JOHN JOHNS,

An apprentice to the Boot and Shoe making buſineſs; he is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender made, dark complexion, down look—Had on when he went away a long black coat, coarſe dark trouſers, Bennet's cord waiſtcoat (reddiſh figure). He will probably call himſelf JOHN STONE, which name he aſſumed in conſequence of having been raiſed by a perſon of that name. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any gaol and gives information, ſo that we get him again, ſhall receive 25 dollars, or the above reward if brought home.

Moſes & Jacob Janney.

N. B. It is thought the above apprentice has been taken away by a journeyman who calls himſelf *Joſeph Ward*, and who went to Norfolk about the time ſaid boy abſented himſelf.

February 4. eo

Caſh, and the higheſt price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a freſh aſſortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchaſed at a retail ſtore.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, ſen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Conſumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney-General of the ſtate of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper: he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavorable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Diſorders,
Conſumptions,
Lowneſs of ſpirits,
Loſs of appetite,
Impurity of the blood,
Hyſterical affections,
Inward weakneſſes,
Seminal weakneſſes,
Fluorbus (or whites)
Barrenneſs,
Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Indigeſtion,
Melancholy,
Gout in the ſtomach,
Pains in the limbs,
Relaxations,
Involuntary emiſſions,
Obſtinate gleets,
Impotency, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second ſtreet, between Mary and Chriſtian ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Eſq.
One of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution, and alſo contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humors and corruptions; feveriſh and billious complaints, and the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on the occaſion.

Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcaidres, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia or tape worm ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and fluſhed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms ſhould have immediate recourſe to Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in advanced ſtages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs, having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER miniſter of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon cloſe inſpection quite repeled with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaiſter.

An infalliable remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Perſian Lotion,

So celebrated among the faſhionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, rings worms, ſun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration, which is ſo eſſential to health. Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Reſtorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

The ſovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venerial diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache; and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewiſe by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Fredrickſburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Wincheſter; R. Greenhow, Williamſburgh; and J. Shaw, Leeſburg.

September 4. 1tw

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will pleaſe to take notice, that an election will be held, at the Library, on Monday, 17th inſtant, between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon, for a Preſident and eleven Directors for the enſuing year.

James Kennedy, ſen. *Librarian.*

February 4. eod&doe

St. Andrews Society.

THE Members of this inſtitution are requeſted to attend a ſtated quarterly meeting at John Gadſby's, on Tueſday evening next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Preſident,

JOHN RAMSAY, Sec'ry.

February 15. d3t

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

30 hhds. Muſcovado Sugar,
1000 lbs. Black Pepper,
Imperial, }
Hyſon, }
Hyſon Shulong, } TEAS.
Young Hyſon, and }
Souchong }
1000 buſhels Turks Iſland Salt,
800 Spaniſh Hides,
And GROCERIES, as uſual.

February 14. eo3w

SADDLE-BAGS *FOUND.*

Was found yeſterday a pair of Old SADDLE BAGS containing ſome wearing apparel and proviſions.—The owner may have them by applying to the Clerk of the Market, and paying the coſt of this advertiſement.

Feb. 15. 3t

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BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.